

FINLANDIA

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"



Today's Weather

It will be fair with northwesterly moderate winds. There is a possibility of thunder showers in the north and eastern parts of Amman in the afternoon. In Aqaba, the winds will be northerly moderate and the seas calm.

	Overnight		Daytime	
	Low	High	Low	High
Amman	18	30	23	34
Aqaba	23	34	17	33
Deserts	17	33	24	37
Jordan Valley	24	37		

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 30, Aqaba 35. Humidity readings: Amman 30 per cent, Aqaba 33 per cent.

Number 1770

AMMAN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1981 — DUL QALDA 30, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

ables ishes emen

Sept. 27 (Petra) — King Hussein today received a cable of good wishes from the North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh on the 19th anniversary of the King's accession to the throne. In his message, the Yemeni leader congratulated King Hussein on his 19th anniversary and wished him and his people progress and success in their development of their country.

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te butt uge use blaze

Sept. 27 (Petra) — A fire broke out in a warehouse in Amman today, causing the loss of a large quantity of goods. The fire, which started in the early morning, was quickly extinguished by firemen. The cause of the fire is still under investigation.

halaf voices disapproval i peace plan

Sept. 27 (A.P.) — Arafat's right-hand man, Khalaf, today voiced his disapproval of the peace plan proposed by the PLO. He said that the plan was unrealistic and would not lead to a lasting peace in the region.

lealey ed Labour leader

Sept. 27 (A.P.) — Denis Healey today announced that he would be re-elected as leader of the Labour Party in the United Kingdom. Healey, who has led the party since 1976, received a landslide victory in the leadership election.

King briefs U.K. military delegation



AMMAN, Sept. 27 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein today met with a delegation of the British Royal College of Defence Studies. During the meeting, King Hussein explained the background and aspects of the Palestinian issue and the current political situation and developments in the Middle East area.

His Majesty the King affirmed that the basic reason for the instability in the Middle East is the continuation of the Israeli aggression on the Arab Nation and of the occupation of Arab lands. His Majesty concluded that the Camp David agreements have not dealt with the crux of the dispute in the area.

Alia receives first TriStar

By Samira Kawar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Sept. 27 — As an eager crowd of about 300 spectators looked on, the first of five Lockheed TriStar jets to join the fleet of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, made its first landing at Amman International Airport this afternoon.

The new TriStar is expected to be absorbed into operation by next Wednesday at the latest. Its first flight will be to London. (Related story on page 3)

The ceremony was attended by Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, President of the National Consultative Council Ahmad Al Tarawneh, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn

Alia airport installations receive honours in Europe

AMMAN, Sept. 27 (Petra) — The Minister of Transport and Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Ali Suheimat returned to Amman from Paris this evening at the end of a five-day visit to France.

Mr. Suheimat told Petra, the Jordan News Agency, that during the visit he received on Jordan's behalf Europe's first award for 1981 granted to a Jordanian installation affiliated with the Queen Alia International Airport.

Mr. Suheimat added that eight international installations including the installations of the Queen Alia maintenance and repair installations have won awards for being the best installations in terms of designs for 1981.

The cabinet was responding to the resolution by the IAEA's general conference sanctioning Israel for its June 7 air attack which destroyed Iraq's nuclear reactor near Baghdad.

Saudi newspaper emphasises need for Arab media strategy

BAHRAIN, Sept. 27 (R) — A Saudi newspaper hinted today that Saudi Arabia had not expected strong opposition in the United States to the kingdom's attempt to buy five American radar surveillance planes.

The paper concluded.

The contest in the administration and Congress between supporters and opponents of the proposed sale of the AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) aircraft "appears to be bigger and fiercer than all assessment and predictions," the daily Al Jezira said in an editorial.

The fierce fighting that started this morning was said by residents to be raging in several sections of the city.

Israel has argued that the planes will jeopardise its security and many senators and congressmen have voiced strong opposition to the deal.

The clashes erupted six days before the country is scheduled to elect its third president in 19 months.

"The battle over the AWACS deal has revealed that there is an urgent need for an Arab information strategy specifically directed at the American arena to fight Zionist Israeli impact on U.S.

The broadcast, which was monitored in Beirut, reported "clashes

Israel calls IAEA decision 'immoral'

OCUPIED JERUSALEM, Sept. 27 (A.P.) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin's cabinet today condemned "the arbitrary and immoral" decision of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) suspending technical aid to Israel.

The cabinet was responding to the resolution by the IAEA's general conference sanctioning Israel for its June 7 air attack which destroyed Iraq's nuclear reactor near Baghdad.

The IAEA resolution suspended technical assistance immediately and threatened to expel Israel from the agency unless it opened its nuclear facilities to international inspection.

Rockets, machine-guns blaze away in fierce street-fighting in Tehran

BEIRUT, Sept. 27 (A.P.) — Anti-government guerrillas firing rockets and machine-guns battled supporters of Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, in Tehran today, residents said.

The fierce fighting that started this morning was said by residents to be raging in several sections of the city.

The broadcast, which was monitored in Beirut, reported "clashes

Saudis tell Mitterrand to take more active role in peace efforts

TAIF, Saudi Arabia, Sept. 27 (R) — French and Saudi leaders today probed new ideas for a Middle East peace settlement amid strong signs from Arabs that they wanted France to play an active diplomatic role in the region.

President Francois Mitterrand and External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson met King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd for talks focused on recent Saudi proposals for ending the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Mr. Mitterrand has described the eight-point plan put forward by Prince Fahd last month as one of the most positive factors to emerge in the search for peace in the Middle East.

Delegation sources said the French president hoped to learn more of the Saudi thinking and present some ideas of his own before talks in the coming months with Israel which has rejected the Saudi plan as containing nothing new.

Israeli cabinet postpones administration plan

OCUPIED JERUSALEM, Sept. 27 (A.P.) — The Israeli government today began discussing a sweeping plan for reorganising its occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, but postponed a decision for at least one week.

Spokesman Arieh Naor said after a cabinet meeting that the proposal won full backing from Prime Minister Menachem Begin, but other ministers asked to study details of the plan put forward by Defence Minister Ariel Sharon.

Mr. Naor refused to outline the proposed changes. The defence ministry, which takes care of the rule of the occupied territories, says the plan calls for a civilian authority — including Palestinians in senior posts — to replace the 14-year-old military government in managing the daily affairs of the 1.2 million Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza.

The plan was presented last week to Egypt, which is negotiating with Israel on Palestinian autonomy in these areas. Both Egypt and Israel said it was aimed at building confidence with the Palestinians and coaxing them to join the autonomy talks.

Mr. Naor said no opinions were voiced against the plan at the cabinet session. Mr. Begin told the ministers that the plan "is very good, acceptable to him and was brought to the cabinet with his approval." Mr. Naor said. Mr. Begin's support virtually assures a cabinet majority.

"The government of Israel condemns this arbitrary and immoral resolution," the statement said.

The cabinet acknowledged U.S. diplomacy toning down the resolution and preventing Israel's immediate expulsion.

In a separate reaction yesterday, the Israeli foreign ministry blasted the resolution as discriminatory since other nations had violated IAEA rules without punishment. It cited India, Pakistan and Iran.

The statement said the agency was not empowered by its charter to withhold assistance and charged that it was being drawn into politics.

Bani-Sadr offers to open talks on Gulf island dispute

CAIRO, Sept. 27 (R) — Former Iranian president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr has said that if his supporters returned to power in Iran they would open negotiations with the Arabs on the status of three Gulf islands occupied by Iran in 1971.

In an interview published today in the Egyptian weekly Rose Al Youssef, the deposed president said his Islamic government had been too preoccupied with internal conflicts and war with Iraq to deal with the disputed islands. The Shah's armed forces took over the Greater and Lesser Thumbs and Abu Musa in defiance of claims by the newly founded United Arab Emirates. Mr. Bani-Sadr also said he found certain aspects of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's foreign policy difficult to comprehend.

President Sadat was right to get rid of Soviet domination and control, but why this closeness with the United States and Israel? This is something we cannot understand," he said.

chances of success.

The officials left no doubt of their feeling that bilateral questions, including a \$500 million Saudi credit sought by France, will depend upon the political climate established in Taif.

However, Mr. Mitterrand told a news conference in Paris last Thursday that he would not deviate from an even-handed policy towards Israel and the Arabs for the sake of economic gain.

The two principles of Mr. Mitterrand's approach to the Middle East problem were the assurance of what he sees as the security of Israel within its 1967 borders and the creation of a Palestinian homeland where a state could be developed.

Kuwait urges speed in EEC efforts for Mideast peace

KUWAIT, Sept. 27 (Agencies) — Kuwaiti leaders told British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today that the European Economic Community (EEC) should speed up its efforts to help achieve an Arab-Israeli settlement, Kuwaiti officials said.

Mrs. Thatcher arrived in Kuwait from Bahrain for talks expected to cover possible arms sales.

British officials said Kuwait asked Mrs. Thatcher to urge other nine EEC members to recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The EEC announced in June last year that it would explore ways in which it could help achieve a Middle East settlement. Arab officials have complained that the EEC initiative has made little progress.

The talks in Kuwait, concentrated on the Palestinian question, with the Kuwaiti side pressing for British and EEC efforts

to obtain for the Palestinians the right to self-determination, the sources said.

Mrs. Thatcher and Sheikh Jaber discussed Gulf security problems, with the emir reiterating Kuwait's views about "more balanced" Arab relations with East and West.

Kuwait is the only Gulf Arab country to have full diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Sheikh Jaber returned from a 12-day East European tour last week and announced he will try to convince other Gulf states to emulate Kuwait's example and establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the rest of the Eastern bloc countries.

Undersecretary of State Rashid Abdul Aziz Al Rashid told reporters after the meeting that Mrs. Thatcher's talks with the emir and Crown Prince Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah was "candid."

He said that apart from the Middle East crisis and the Pales-

time question, the talks examined the year-old war conditions between Iraq and Iran.

Mr. Rashid quoted Mrs. Thatcher as telling the emir that "Britain no longer views the Palestinian question as one of refugees." He indicated that the British premier regarded the Palestinians as a people with a "right" to exist within a secure homeland.

"We explained to Mrs. Thatcher the objectives of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), and told her that we don't see any threats facing the region," said Mr. Rashid. "We also told her that Gulf people alone can defend the region."

The Gulf Cooperation Council — of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman — was launched last May as a political, economic and military cooperation pact.

Khartoum reports heavy haul of smuggled arms

KHARTOUM, Sept. 27 (R) — The Sudanese authorities have seized 2,263 rifles and other weapons infiltrated into the country by foreign refugees who had been detained, the official Sudan News Agency reported today. It said 12 automatic assault rifles, two sub-machine guns and a considerable amount of ammunition were also seized. Two weeks ago the official newspaper Al Ayyam said Sudan had 500,000 refugees from Chad, Uganda and Eritrea, and added that they "pose a security threat because some of them infiltrate arms and ammunition."

Turkish truck drivers abducted in Iraq

ANKARA, Sept. 27 (R) — Gunmen in northern Iraq kidnapped 11 Turkish truck drivers who were travelling in convoy and destroyed seven trucks in an ambush on Thursday night, a Turkish foreign ministry spokesman said today. He denied earlier reports that at least one driver had been killed.

Turkish state radio said Iraq had expressed regret for the incident and had already agreed to pay full compensation. The ministry spokesman said 15 drivers were initially abducted in the attack near a petrol station at Ismailiye on the main route from Turkey to central Iraq, 40 kilometres inside the Iraqi border, but four had managed to escape.

Dissident group claims Limassol blast responsibility

BEIRUT, Sept. 27 (R) — A Palestinian dissident organisation has claimed responsibility for a bomb attack on an Israeli shipping agency in Limassol last Wednesday. A typewritten statement claiming responsibility for the attack was handed today to foreign news agencies. It was dated Sept. 24 and signed by the Palestine National Liberation Movement Revolutionary Council — a group which split from the Fatah organisation, the main commando movement under the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The statement said the shipping agency "used Cyprus to transport arms to fascist forces...."

Qadhafi arrives in Belgrade after 'friendly' Romania talks

BELGRADE, Sept. 27 (A.P.) — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi arrived here from Romania today, making his third unannounced stop in an East European country this month. The state Tanjug news agency described the visit as "friendly" and later reported that Col. Qadhafi began talks with Sergej Kruger, head of Yugoslavia's collective presidency. The agency said both

NATIONAL

Preserving the Jordanian heritage: a 'patriotic task' of reference

By Mohammad Ayish
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "Compiling an encyclopaedia about Jordan is a patriotic task which is important for scientific research and the Jordanian identity," says Lt. Col. Ahmad Oweidi Abbadi, who is working on the first encyclopaedia of its kind about Jordan as part of his Ph.D. thesis at Cambridge University.

The Jordan encyclopaedia is very necessary at present to contain all things about Jordan: from history to geography and from population to present development, Lt. Col. Abbadi said. He told the Jordan Times that Jordan's lack an encyclopaedia of this nature has prompted him to embark on his pioneering work. He added that the five-volume encyclopaedia will not only be used as a reference, but as a source as well.

This first volume of the Jordan encyclopaedia which has already

been written in draft deals with the Arab and Islamic books of travellers and geographers.

As a conclusion of his first volume, Lt. Col. Abbadi said it is remarkable that Jordan previously consisted of five regions. One of them extended in the west from Acre to Tyre and included all the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea until the Gulf of Aqaba to the south. It also extended from Tabouk and the eastern desert to Houran in the north.

"It was also remarkable that parts of this region were sometimes subject to Egypt, Jerusalem, Nablus, Al-Hijaz or Damascus," he noted. But in general, Jordan was the country that included the territories mentioned above.

The second volume is a study of books written by foreign travellers about Jordan. This volume will include comments and interpretations of many incidents and customs.

The third volume will deal with the geographic and demographic

aspects of Jordan, Lt. Col. Abbadi said. He added that his sources of information for the third volume will be foreign references along with his own field work.

The fourth volume of Jordan's maiden encyclopaedia will centre on prominent Jordanian people in their fields, like Nimr Ben Edwan as a bedouin poet, the late King Abdullah as a political symbol and Mostafa Arar as a Jordanian poet, besides many other figures who played an important role during their time. The final volume of encyclopaedia is about the author's view of modern Jordan.

An interesting aspect of Lt. Col. Abbadi's work is that while it deals generally with Jordan from all angles, it has an off-shoot work that will develop into a separate encyclopaedia centering mainly on bedouin legislation and the judicial process. He said that his thesis is within this pioneer encyclopaedia.

"This encyclopaedia deals with bedouin legislation in Jordan from



Lt. Col. Ahmad Oweidi Abbadi

1921, when the Trans-Jordan emirate was established, to 1976 when the bedouin laws were repealed," he told the Jordan Times. He added that the subject he is tackling is a new one, and will be very difficult for him to deal with. But his task will be facilitated by the fact that he has obtained access to thousands of unpublished documents from police files dealing with the bedouin legislation. He also said that his work will be made easier since he had served for many years in the bedouin police and grew up in a bedouin community.

Both encyclopaedias will be written in Arabic, but Lt. Col. Abbadi said that he is planning to write English books about aspects of bedouin life.

When Lt. Col. Abbadi undertook the encyclopaedia task a year-and-a-half ago, he was aware of the goals behind that work. The two encyclopaedias aim at preserving the social Jordanian heritage including customs, social life and current development, he said.

"From the bedouin's point of view, when writing about his people, he can deal with the two faces of the coin: the superficial and the deep," he said.

He added that he is applying the Cambridge methodology of anthropology on the bedouin social life in order to treat and deal with the subject from a superficial angle as a research student, and from the deep angle as a bedouin.

The second aim of the two ency-

clopaedias is to depict our Jordanian heritage to the outside world by later writing his study in English, he explained.

For Lt. Col. Abbadi, it does not make a difference whether he or any other person would do the task.

"I hope this task will be accomplished either by me or someone else, since it is a service for our country as well as for science and research students," he said. He added that a person cannot do that work without cooperation from others, especially when the subject is dealing with unwritten narratives and other information on social history.

Lt. Col. Abbadi is currently in Jordan for four months to do his field work on the bedouin laws. Before that, he had been a research student at Cambridge University department of anthropology for a year-and-a-half. He needs two years and a half to get his Ph.D. in anthropology. He has a B.A. in geography from the Arab University in Beirut, two diplomas from the Islamic Institute in Cairo and an M.A. in Islamic geography from the same institute. His scholarship to Cambridge University is sponsored by the Jordanian police.

PROFILES of Jordan

Balfour Beatty Construction Co.

Require experienced drivers for the following construction equipment at Arab Potash Contract, Ghor Al Safi.

1. Heavy truck.
2. Loaders.
3. J.C.B.

Apply to Mr. R. Jackson, Plant Manager, Ghor Al Safi

INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY REQUIRES

— Senior surveyor for setting out duties on major Civil Engineering and steel work erection project in Jordan. Must have at least five years site experience and a formal qualification is preferable.

— Accountant capable of producing draft accounts and maintaining daily accounting record in English. Must be experienced and able to work with minimum supervision. Previous construction industry experience and professional qualifications are desirable.

Written replies only please (in English) to the Manager, P.O. Box 61, Til' Al Ail, Jordan.

Trade meeting with Dutch exporters

For some time, it has been recognised that it would be useful to bring together interested parties in the food and agricultural sectors from Jordan and The Netherlands.

To this purpose, a Trade Contact Meeting will be organised in Amman in October, 1981. In this business get-together Dutch and Jordanian businessmen will have the opportunity to meet each other and to explore the possibilities of establishing trade contacts or, in some cases, to strengthen the existing business relations.

As this meeting may be of interest to you, we are inviting you herewith to participate.

Venue of the trade meeting: Hotel Jordan Intercontinental, Amman

Time of trade meeting: Oct. 19, from 1:30 p.m.

In order to prepare for a successful gathering, we will be pleased to hear from you whether you are interested to participate in this trade contact meeting.

Please contact Amman Chamber of Commerce, Tel. 66151-5

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

- 5:30 Koran
- 5:40 Cartoon
- 6:00 Children's Programme
- 6:20 English Series
- 7:10 Local Programme
- 7:25 Local Programme
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Arabic Series
- 10:15 Rockford Files
- 11:10 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

- 6:00 French Programme
- 7:00 News in French
- 7:30 News in Hebrew
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Comedy
- 9:10 Documentary
- 10:00 News in English
- 10:15 Rockford Files

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

- 7:00 Sign on
- 7:01 Morning Show
- 7:30 News Bulletin
- 7:40 Morning Show
- 10:00 News Headlines
- 10:03 Morning Show
- 10:30 30 minute Theatre
- 11:00 Sign off
- 12:00 News Headlines
- 12:03 Pop Session
- 13:00 News Summary
- 13:03 Pop Session
- 14:00 News Bulletin
- 14:10 Instrumentals
- 14:30 30 minute Theatre
- 14:50 Concert Hour
- 16:00 News Summary
- 16:03 Instrumentals
- 16:30 Old Favourites
- 17:00 Country Music
- 17:30 Pop Session
- 18:00 News Summary
- 18:03 Men from the Ministry
- 18:30 Sports Round-up
- 19:00 News Desk (News bulletin)
- 19:30 Press Review, News Reports
- 20:30 Music
- 21:00 Evening Show
- 21:03 News Summary
- 21:07 Evening Show
- 21:57 News Headlines
- 22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

- 04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Washington Square 04:45 Notes from an Observer 05:20 Paperback Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 05:30 e...bles' Choice 05:45 The Industrial Revolution and the Machine Age 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Talking About Music 07:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Short Story 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 Music from Scotland 08:30 Baker's Half Dozen 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Good Books 14:30 Rock Salad 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 Wurlberg Heights 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:09 Europa 17:25 New Ideas 17:35 Paperback Choice 17:40 Interlude 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 The Story Behind the Song 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:39 Stock Market Report 19:43 Look Ahead 19:45 Peebles' Choice 20:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30 Rock Salad 22:00 World News 22:09 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News 23:15 Washington Square 23:30 Origins

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT 03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30

News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS

- 7:40 Cairo
- 8:45 Cairo (EA)
- 8:55 Aqaba
- 9:20 Damascus
- 9:30 Jeddah
- 9:40 Kuwait
- 9:45 Muscat, Dubai
- 9:59 Doha, Bahrain
- 10:00 Dhahran
- 10:05 Abu Dhabi
- 10:10 Beirut
- 11:40 Cairo (EA)
- 13:35 Larnaca
- 14:25 Moscow (SU)
- 15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
- 15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
- 15:45 Tripoli, Benghazi
- 16:30 Cairo
- 16:35 Athens
- 17:00 Bangkok
- 17:15 New York, Amsterdam
- 17:55 Cairo
- 18:00 London
- 18:35 Paris
- 19:10 Cairo (EA)
- 20:30 Beirut (MEA)
- 23:40 Cairo (EA)
- 23:55 Baghdad
- 01:00 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

- 03:00 Cairo
- 05:15 Frankfurt (LH)
- 06:30 Beirut

- 07:00 Damascus
- 07:00 Damascus
- 07:00 Aqaba
- 08:55 Cairo (EA)
- 09:00 Rome (IA)
- 09:25 Beirut (MEA)
- 10:30 Larnaca
- 11:00 Amsterdam, New York
- 11:10 Athens
- 11:30 Cairo
- 11:45 Geneva, Brussels
- 11:45 Geneva, Zurich
- 12:00 London
- 12:15 Madrid
- 12:20 Frankfurt
- 12:30 Paris
- 12:40 Cairo (EA)
- 13:00 Cairo
- 15:30 Moscow (SU)
- 16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
- 16:35 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
- 16:45 Benghazi, Tripoli (LN)
- 19:00 Kuwait
- 19:30 Dhahran
- 19:45 Baghdad
- 20:00 Cairo
- 20:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
- 20:30 Cairo (EA)
- 01:00 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

- DOCTORS:
- Abbas Al-Hakim 91256
- Nidal Maraqah 71218
- Zarqa:
- Amman Al-Madani 85238
- Irbid:
- Mazhar Al-Halabi 3474
- PHARMACIES:
- Amman:
- Al-Salam 36730
- Grand 64511
- Darwish (-)
- Al-Taj 71050
- Zarqa:
- Jaber Ibn Hayyan (-)
- Irbid:
- Bashar 3743
- TAXIS:
- Al Khayyam 41541
- Al Ahran 63911
- Al Nahda 63006
- Bashar 71329
- Zeid 64476

CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre 41520
- British Council 361-47-8
- French Cultural Centre 37009
- Goethe Institute 41993
- Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
- Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
- Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
- Haya Arts Centre 65195
- Al Hussein Youth City 67181
- Y.W.C.A. 41793
- Y.W.M.A. 64251
- Amman Municipal Library 36111
- University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

- Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
- Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

- Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316
- Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169
- Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Friday and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.
- Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary

Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Montazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00

- Saudi riyal 98.6/99
- Lebanese pound 71.772.9
- Syrian pound 55.6/56.6
- Iraqi dinar 715.1/720.8
- Kuwaiti dinar 1188.3/1190.6
- Egyptian pound 368.3/375
- Qatari riyal 92.5/93

a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

PRAYER TIMES

- Fajr 4:06

- UAE dirham 91.9/92.2
- Omani riyal 973.6/978.3
- U.S. dollar 334/336
- U.K. sterling 591.8/595.4
- W. German mark 142.7/143.6
- Swiss franc 168/169
- Italian lire 28.3/28.8

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

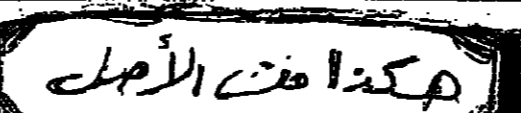
- French franc 59.960
- Dutch guilder 128.7/129.
- Swedish crown 59.3/59.
- Belgium franc 87.3/87.
- Japanese yen 145.3/146

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government) 75111
- Civil Defence rescue 61111
- Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
- Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
- Police headquarters 39141
- Najdeh roving patrol rescue police. (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
- Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
- Jordan Television 73111
- Radio Jordan 74111
- Fireheadquarters 21
- Telephone: Information Jordan and Middle East trunk calls Overseas radio and satellite calls Telephone maintenance and repair service

MARKET PRICES

- Tomatoes 140
- Eggplant 230
- Potatoes (imported) 130
- Marrow (small) 200
- Marrow (large) 140
- Cucumber (small) 230
- Cucumber (large) 170
- Faggus 130
- Pear 340
- Okra (Green) 320
- Okra (Red) 270
- Muloukhiyah 120
- Hot Green Pepper 240
- Cabbage 120
- Onions (dry) 100
- Garlic 700
- Yakrin 160
- Jawafah 280
- Sweet Pepper 180
- Bananas 260
- Apples (Green) 260
- Apples (Red) 260
- Apples (Golden) 210
- Apples (Starken) 310
- Melons 150
- Water Melons 90
- Fennel (Red) 420
- Lemons 160
- Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) 200
- Grapes 190
- Figs 300
- Peach 420
- Pears 420
- Pomegranates 160
- Cauliflowers 120



Ghandour promises 'special service' on Alia's new Lockheed TriStars

By Samira Kawar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Sept. 27 — Alia's new TriStar will be operational "within three days at the latest," the airline's chairman and managing director announced tonight. Mr. Ali Ghandour told the Jordanian public that passengers will be offered "special service" on the inaugural flight (to London) of the Jordanian Airline's new Lockheed L-1011 TriStar, the delivery of which was celebrated at the International Airport today. Mr. Ghandour promised Alia's passengers to be sure of continuing to enjoy a "much improved standard of service" on all the airline's future flights.

111 TriStar jet received its first of five such planes have joined Alia's fleet today and long-range flights by September 1982. The total number of the fleet to 21 jetliners.

craft; but within two years, it had moved into the jet age with the introduction of a Caravel jet plane to its fleet in 1965. Alia entered the long-range jet era with the Boeing 707 aircraft in 1970. In 1974, the carrier augmented its

Today, an Alia aircraft takes off or lands every 18 minutes somewhere in the world, as far west as Houston in the U.S., and as far east as Bangkok.

The incorporation of the L-1011 TriStar jet into Alia's fleet will enable the Royal Jordanian Airline to extend its routes to further parts of the Far East, particularly Singapore and Manila. New routes covering West Africa and Rio de Janeiro in South America will also be opened.

Mr. Ghandour said that the L-1011 TriStars will replace the aging Boeing 707 fleet, which has "served Alia well over the past decade" and which is now destined to serve as cargo aircraft for Alia and for the new Jordanian Iraqi Air Cargo Transport Company.

Mr. Ghandour explained that the TriStar is a very versatile aircraft and can be used to replace the Boeing 747 on long-range routes, and the Boeing 727 on



Ali Ghandour, Alia's chairman and managing director, inspects a Lockheed L-1011 TriStar.

The TriStar jet is designed to carry 300 passengers, but Alia has allocated a configuration of 242 passengers to its new TriStar aircraft to ensure space and comfort for its passengers, who will be able to watch films and enjoy other forms of entertainment in style and comfort while on board the plane," Mr. Ghandour said.

Mr. Ghandour said that the TriStar's RB-211-524 engine is the most modern Rolls Royce engine. The plane also has a fully automatic computerised management system to regulate fuel flow according to altitude, pressure, load and other factors. This will allow Alia to cut down on fuel consumption by about two and a half per cent—which means that the TriStar is a very economical aircraft on a per-mile basis, reducing flight costs when loads carried are not satisfactory. Other exclusive features of the TriStar aircraft include "Flight Management and Active Control" systems, which make for smooth flight in the air and give the aircraft an aerodynamically "clean" flight. The aircraft's "Direct Lift" controls enable it to land with exceptional smoothness, and its "Autoland" system will give it the ability to land under exceptionally bad weather conditions.

Mr. Ghandour said that each new era in Alia's services has its own characteristic livery, designs, colours and other features to reflect its general style and image. The introduction of the L-1011 TriStar into Alia's fleet has meant a change in the carrier's entire corporate image—a change which entails extensive training for the entire 32,000 Alia personnel and intensive training for the 12,000 staff directly in touch with the new aircraft, according to Mr. Ghandour.

"The package deal for the five new TriStar planes cost Alia about \$300 million," Mr. Ghandour said. He added that the introduction cost, including the training of pilots, ground and flight engineers and hostesses, as well as the purchase of the necessary equipment and maintenance tools, totalled 10 per cent of the entire package deal.

Mr. Ghandour said that the training of 400 pilots, mechanics and engineers has taken place at the Lockheed school at Palmdale, California. Several trained Alia personnel are arriving on the first TriStar plane today and will already be available to put it into operation by next Wednesday at the latest.

The rest of the plane and ground crew have already begun

the training and familiarisation process. Numerous familiarisation courses have been given to 250 cabin attendants, who will nevertheless not begin operating on the new jet until they have done the particular checks on the aircraft, such as door operations, galley familiarisation, emergency locations and everything concerning the cabin interior. Alia has ordered a TriStar simulator which will arrive in 18 months to train crew, who will meanwhile be trained in London on an already available simulator, Mr. Ghandour said.

Looking to the future, Mr. Ghandour said that Alia engineers and technicians will provide maintenance and overhaul services for Alia's Rolls Royce engines and those of other Arab airlines, which have a reciprocal agreement with Alia through the Arab Air Consortium. Land has already been allocated at the new Queen Alia airport for the building of the Rolls Royce overhaul centre, which will be run by Alia. Mr. Ghandour said the centre will be fully operative in three years, but will begin to offer its services within two years.

Saudi prince ends visit



Saudi Arabian Deputy Prime Minister Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz inspects a guard of honour at Amman Airport before leaving Sunday at the end of a two-day visit to Jordan.

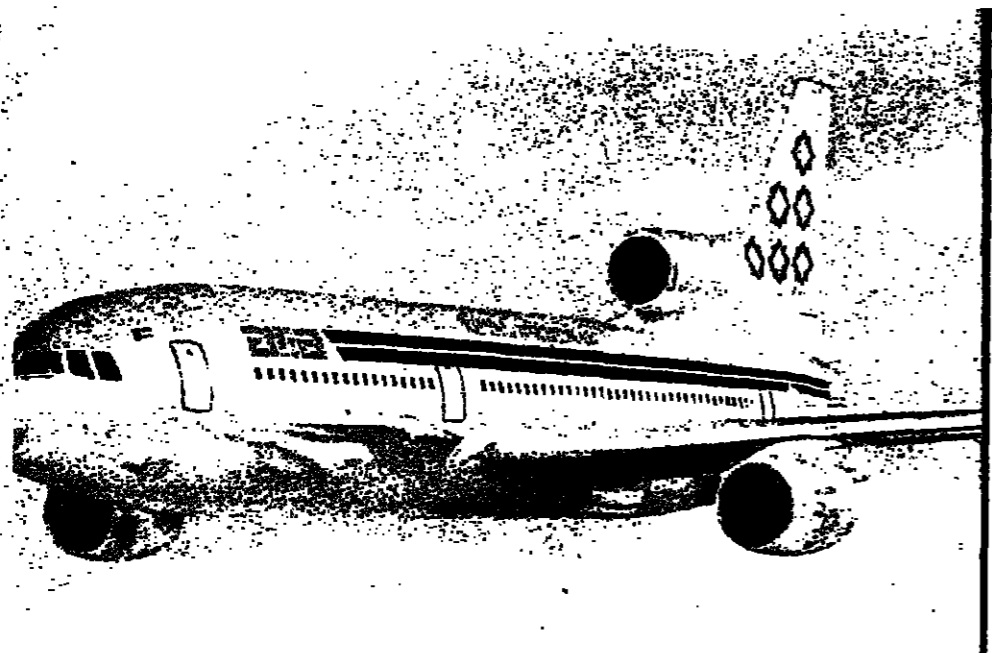
our at Amman Airport before leaving Sunday at the end of a two-day visit to Jordan.

AMMAN, Sept. 27 (Petra) — Saudi Arabia's second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guards, Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz, left Amman today at the end of his two-day official visit to Jordan. During the visit, the prince was received in audience by His

Majesty King Hussein, to whom he conveyed a message from King Khaled of Saudi Arabia dealing with the general Arab situation and Saudi-Jordanian relations.

Prince Abdullah was seen off at the airport by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal

Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, a number of cabinet members and officials and the Saudi ambassador to Jordan, Sheikh Ibrahim Al Sultan.



Introduction of the TriStars to Alia's fleet has meant a change in the carrier's entire corporate image.

figures indicate that of the fastest growing in the world and ranks the Middle East. According to a survey conducted in 1979, Alia Arab carriers in flying measured in growth and aircraft kilometres ranked second in the world in terms of number of passengers and tonnes of cargo.

fleet with the Boeing 727, a modern, medium-range aircraft to cover dense routes to neighbouring Arab countries, particularly the Gulf states. When Alia received its first Boeing 747 aircraft in 1977, it joined the club of jumbo jet operators.

Now that Alia is receiving the most sophisticated jet aircraft in its category, a new era in its operations is about to begin, Mr. Ghandour said.

He said that with the inauguration of each new era, Alia has extended its route network, which currently serves 33 destinations in four continents of the world.

shorter, denser routes such as the Amman-Baghdad and Amman-Cairo routes.

He added that the first TriStar jetliner which Alia received today will serve the busy routes to Paris, London and Frankfurt.

Moreover, Mr. Ghandour said that the TriStar jet will allow Alia to continue to offer such improved special service to its passengers on all its future flights by virtue of the unique qualities of the TriStar plane. He explained that Alia had been badly in need of the TriStar to keep up its competition with other international carriers, like British Airways and Swissair, which fly the same routes as Alia, and which use highly sophisticated, modern jet aircraft. Such competition entails constant improvement and modernisation of Alia's services—an accomplishment that can only be achieved by acquiring such mod-

Yarmouk University organises Faculty Arts & Sciences

Sept. 27 (Petra) — The Yarmouk University has decided to restructure the academic organization of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

The faculty will be divided into the Department of Economics and Administrative Sciences, the Department of Literature, Humanities and Social Sciences, the Department of Education, Journalism and Information and Fine Arts.

The Faculty of Science will consist of six departments. They are: Mathematics, Physics, Statistics, Computer Science, Organic Chemistry (higher studies) and Environmental Sciences.

The Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences will consist of eight departments. They are: Economics, Law (higher studies), Business Administration, Public Administration, Accountancy, Banking and Insurance, Industrial Management and Hotel and Restaurant Management.

Dr. Adnan Badran will hold a press conference on Oct. 25 at the university premises in Irbid to discuss the university plan for the academic year 1981-82.

erature, Humanities and Social Sciences will consist of seven departments. These are: Arabic Language and Literature, English Language and Literature, Humanities and Social Sciences, Education, Physical Education, Journalism and Information and Fine Arts.

The Faculty of Science will consist of six departments. They are: Mathematics, Physics, Statistics, Computer Science, Organic Chemistry (higher studies) and Environmental Sciences.

The Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences will consist of eight departments. They are: Economics, Law (higher studies), Business Administration, Public Administration, Accountancy, Banking and Insurance, Industrial Management and Hotel and Restaurant Management.

Dr. Adnan Badran will hold a press conference on Oct. 25 at the university premises in Irbid to discuss the university plan for the academic year 1981-82.

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NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Aide receives envoys

AMMAN, Sept. 27 (Petra) — Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Amer Shammout conferred at his office separately today with the ambassadors of Sudan and Bahrain. He discussed with them bilateral relations and ways of promoting cooperation in the various fields.

Dutch team visits Duleil

ZARQA, Sept. 27 (Petra) — A visiting Dutch agricultural delegation today visited Al Duleil agricultural station and inspected a farm for raising cows. The delegation members explored with the director of the Zarqa agricultural department the possibility of establishing a project for improving breeds of Jordanian cows. The delegation is making the visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Nabulsi off for coop. meeting

AMMAN, Sept. 27 (Petra) — Director General of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation Hassan Nabulsi left for Brussels today to take part in a seminar for leaders of cooperatives which will start tomorrow. The seminar will tackle a number of issues connected with the promotion of the international cooperative movement.

Negotiations seminar next month

AMMAN, Sept. 27 (Petra) — A two-week seminar on negotiating skills will open in Amman on Oct. 17. Taking part in the seminar, to be organised by the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS), will be a number of specialists from the Arab World. The participants will be oriented on basic and theoretical aspects connected with negotiating and will be provided with basic information on the strategy of conducting a negotiation, AOAS Director General Dr. Abdullah Zou'bi said.

JTV to air folklore series

AMMAN, Sept. 27 (J.T.) — Jordan Television next month starts an English language series on Jordanian folklore. JTV programme Director Marwan Khair said today. He said the 13-part series, compiled by director Fouad Mimi and narrator Sima Bahous, will be aired at 8:30 p.m. on Sundays. Each 30-minute episode will deal with one aspect of the country's folklore. Dr. Khair added.

Health centre planned for Irbid

IRBID, Sept. 27 (Petra) — The department of health in Irbid Governorate has purchased a tract of land for establishing an integrated health centre at Sama Al Rousan crossroads. The JD 60,000 project will offer medical services to the inhabitants of 27 villages in Kfarat District.

JD 90,000 to Ramtha farmers

RAMTHA, Sept. 27 (Petra) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation's branch here last year granted loans totalling JD 90,000

to farmers in Ramtha District. The loans, given to 120 farmers, were used to finance the drilling of artesian wells and for irrigation and land reclamation projects.

Deposits, money supply, assets go up

AMMAN, Sept. 27 (Petra) — Deposits at commercial banks last June increased by JD 7,495,000 compared to June 1980. The deposits in June 1981 totalled JD 868,610,000 compared to JD 860,566,000 in June 1980. Money supply for last June increased by JD 29,367,000 over figures for the preceding month. Money supply for June 1981 totalled JD 1,123,442,000 compared to JD 1,084,075,000 for May. Meanwhile, the assets of commercial banks in the first half of this year achieved a noticeable increase, totalling JD 110,277,000. A monthly bulletin issued by the Central Bank said that the assets of commercial banks during this period totalled JD 1,180,774,000 compared to JD 1,070,497,000 at the end of last year.

Booklet for Food Day

AMMAN, Sept. 27 (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture will issue a booklet on nutrition to mark International Food Day on Oct. 16. A decision on the subject was taken at a meeting by the ministry's food committee under the chairmanship of Undersecretary Salem Al Lawzi.

JAA to show books in Algiers

AMMAN, Sept. 27 (Petra) — The Jordan Academy of Arabic (JAA) will take part in a book exhibition and a gathering of intellectuals to be held in Algiers towards the end of November. Dr. Ahmad S'edan, who will represent the academy, will present the Algerian publications department with a selection of translated publications.

Dentistry terms to be Arabised

AMMAN, Sept. 27 (Petra) — The Jordan Dentists Association has requested the Jordan Academy of Arabic (JAA) to help it in Arabising terms used in dentistry and in publishing books dealing with dentistry work. The academy is considering the request, according to JAA Secretary General Issa Na'uri. The academy welcomes any cooperation with all institutions in the field of translating scientific and technological terms, he said.

Police pilgrims off to Mecca

AMMAN, Sept. 27 (Petra) — A 56-member group of police officers and non-commissioned officers left on their way to Saudi Arabia today to perform this year's pilgrimage to Mecca. Before their departure they met with the director general of the Public Security Directorate, Maj. Gen. Ma'moun Khalil, who urged them to offer assistance to any Muslim pilgrim whenever possible. Also leaving today for Mecca was a group of civil defence officers.

Supply violators fined

AMMAN, Sept. 27 (Petra) — Seventeen Jordanian merchants have been fined JD 40 each by the military court for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The military governor today endorsed the sentences.

WHAT'S GOING ON

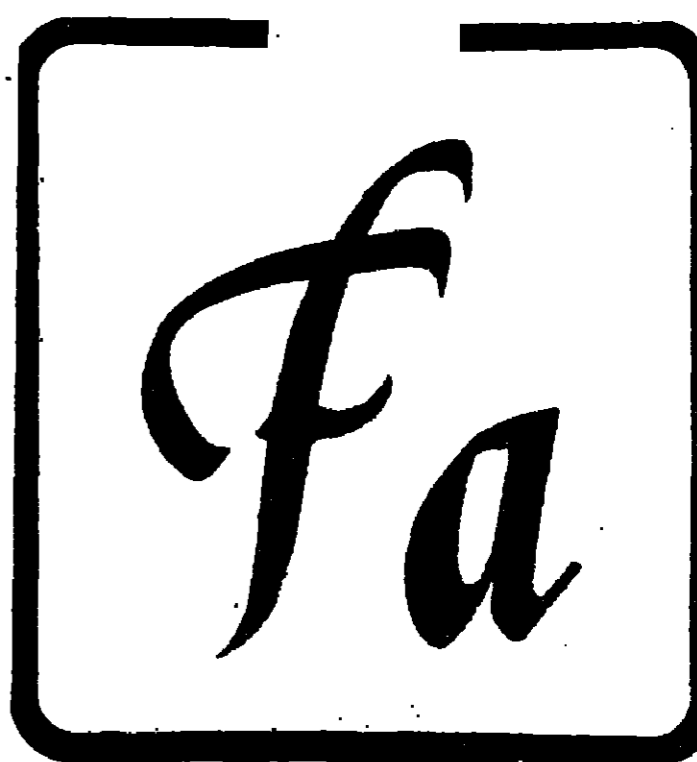
Painting exhibitions

- By Adibeh F. Al Qadi, at the British Council.
- By Juliana Scraphim, at the Jordan National Gallery, Jabal Luweibdeh.
- An exhibition of American art, contrasting the old and the new, through photographic reproductions at the Jordan Artists' Association Gallery at Jabal Luweibdeh.

Lectures

- A lecture by Dr. Munther Goussos on oral surgery entitled 'Soft Tissue Gyns Around the Jaws' at the Professional Association Complex at 7.30 p.m.

- By Dr. Mahmoud Ibrahim, entitled, 'Arabisation -- means and justifications', at the Society for the Inhabitants of South Jordan at Jabal Amman, Fifth Circle at 5.00 p.m.



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 Telephone: 67171-23-4
 Fax: 21497 Al Rai JO, Cable: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.
 The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

DE FACTONOMICS

Widening our professionals' role

By T.A. Jaber

JORDAN has been and still is investing extensively in education, particularly at the higher level. Indeed, the university enrolment index in Jordan, including Jordanians studying abroad, is the highest among all developing countries. A direct result of this situation has been the high proportion of our work force who fall under the term 'professionals'. A professional is taken here as the person who qualifies to perform a profession such as law, engineering, business, medicine, social work, etc. A university degree is therefore required.

The term 'professionals' is not used here interchangeably with 'intellectuals'. An intellectual is not necessarily bound to have a university degree. He is not tied in his thinking and writings by the technical details and boundaries of a specific profession or a given specialisation.

In this article I shall attempt to discuss the following question: What is the role of our professionals in our changing

society? In other words, what do we expect from them in our social and economic development and what conditions do they require for an effective performance?

We expect our professionals to excel in their own specialisations. They are the means for technological transfer and development. In a sense, their first task is to apply their own knowledge to their field of work, be it in the public or private sector.

This role requires that the professional should continue to advance his knowledge in his profession through reading, research and participation in seminars and further training. A university degree is not the end of study and research work, it is rather the base on which a professional should build. The professional should also advance his capability from the practical lessons he learned in undertaking his job. Experience is not merely a reflection of the number of years of service. It is rather a

result of deep involvement in the work and how to face its problematic areas.

It also requires that the society has the machinery to assign for every professional the right job through which he can use his technical background to carry out his duties. In addition to the right job, he is entitled to make use of the supporting services and the necessary facilities for his work, such as adequate laboratories, testing equipment and libraries.

Our professionals should also be a vehicle for change in the society. They are eligible to become the middle- and high-income groups as well as the leading cadres in the organised sector. This role reveals their strength as well as their responsibility. They should be able to establish positive values in their living and working behaviour. Their role here is much wider than in the case of developed countries where professionals have become an integral part of the society after generations of participation in

public and private lives. Professionals in Jordan should become value-setters and not imitators of the ongoing social behaviour, particularly in work performance, punctuality, consumption patterns, etc.

The wider role of our professionals also lies in their concept of specialisation. The industrialised countries can afford to reach elaborate levels of division of labour which requires professionals specialising in very narrow sub-areas, be it in branches of economics, chemistry, politics, history or others. We cannot afford this narrow specialisation at this stage. The professional should take this fact into consideration and not become restless if he is not having the opportunity to develop his narrow specialisation or even practice it. He is asked to have a wider outlook and participation and it is part of his duty to promote not only his technical ability but also his managerial skills.

However, I am not calling here for every professional to

become a generalist in his field, rather, my point is that he should not be disappointed if given wider responsibilities including administration.

Our society has reached in its development a stage where professionals should be assigned their adequate role. In the private enterprises, the management and operation of current and new establishments should be undertaken by qualified people including hired management. The government and semi-government agencies have realised already that appointments should be based upon qualifications, otherwise the cost involved will be on the rise.

Professionals themselves should follow an openminded pattern of work relationships. The one-man organisation is not by definition an efficient and lasting one. Teamwork is the right approach towards discharging the responsibilities and achieving the objectives of organisations in both the public and private sectors.

Charles Lambelin reports on NATO preparations to meet any likely invasion of Europe by the Warsaw Pact's armies

War games

U.L.M. West Germany — Nato generals are confident they could halt an initial Soviet armoured thrust in central Europe but are concerned about the Warsaw Pact's capacity to launch attacks.

During the war games staged by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in West Germany this month it became clear that one of the military chiefs' main preoccupations was how to stop a second Soviet wave after the first had been halted.

Gen. Mainhard Glanz, commander of the second German corps, said the air force was told to practise more than in previous years, operations against airports, troops and equipment build-ups, and transport lines from 50 to 120 miles (80 to 200 km) behind the front line.

The general, who will soon become chief of staff of the West German army, said that after the large increase in NATO's stock of anti-tank weapons the alliance could stop Warsaw Pact forces attacking through the wooded hills of Cenoal and south-west Germany.

He even doubted whether a first wave of attackers could hold their positions in face of anti-tank weapons and coordinated attacks by NATO's A-10 'tank-killer' aircraft and Cobra helicopters.

Even the wide plans of northern West Germany are no 'motorways for Panzers', he said.

He noted that flying from Frankfurt to Hamburg by night one could see practically uninterrupted streams of light.

Those hundreds of villages and small cities would be defended and transformed into pockets of resistance forcing an aggressor to break its massed columns into small units of a few tanks each, he said.

But stopping a second attack wave would be the job of the air force.

In this year's air and army exercises in West Germany code-named 'cold fire', Western pilots had a good opportunity to practise day and night-time reconnaissance missions using a German corps moving from its garrisons to the exercise area as mock targets, officers said.

West German, U.S., British, Dutch, Belgian, Canadian and French aircraft flew about 1,000 sorties a day during the air defence exercise.

Gen. Fred Noack, commander of the first German air division, said he did not regard Soviet airmen as supremes.

He believed Western pilots were better trained and demonstrated more sense of initiative.

Nato TOP commander in Europe, U.S. Gen. Benart Rogers, told reporters at the official opening of the manoeuvres that managing to push down a second wave of attackers would enable NATO forces to counter-attack, which must be an essential part of West's strategy, 'because retreating step by step until we are on the channel does it make sense?'

'Each year we do more, but never enough', U.S. Gen. Ja Farris, assistant commander of the fourth infantry division a lifted from Fort Carson, Colorado, said.

Parts of the exercises were held in a simulated Nucleo Biological and Chemio (NBC) environment and the first time a fully integrated decontamination centre was tested.

Gen. Ferdinand von Ven und Uterlin, command-in-chief allied forces in central Europe, thinks the large scale exercises were indispensable. 'Problems arise in the fit not on paper, especially logistics', he said.

The general who in wartime would command hundreds of thousands of troops from Baltic to Austria gave unusually optimistic remarks when he was asked about NATO's weaknesses.

'We are well equipped, are very strong. The So Union cannot and would dare an attack in central Europe. They would not succeed', he said.

LETTERS

Kullu A'amin Wa Antum Bikhayr

To the Editor

I must thank Mr. Munib Toukan for his prompt attention to my complaint and for his assurance that my "point is very well taken and it will be looked into" (Jordan Times, Sept. 24-25).

However, I would like to make myself clear regarding his phrase about "the loading and unloading of an aircraft" with which, he thinks, passengers are not usually acquainted.

Alia may be commended for its up-to-date mechanics of loading and unloading its planes. But I was closely watching my Samsonite from the arrival lounge, when I saw, with my own eyes, the porters throwing away luggage, with their own hands, from a container, or trolley, onto the conveyor-belt where the Samsonite was forced open by the impact.

Nevertheless, and as a proof of my confidence in Alia and my complete satisfaction with its other services, I am flying back home with Alia, satisfied that my complaint has been thoroughly and fairly aired. Therefore any further polemics on the subject will be utterly unjustifiable.

Good-bye Mr. Toukan and Kullu A'amin Wa Antum Wa Alia Bikhayr.

Amin Mumayiz
 Ambassador Hotel,
 Amman.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Israel's desperate rush

AL RA'I: The Israeli government appears to be in desperate hurry nowadays to set up a civilian administration for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in implementation of Israeli Defence Minister Sharon's plan, which is on the Israeli cabinet's agenda today. The plan is aimed at creating a de facto situation in the occupied Arab territories preceding the proclamation of the so-called autonomy rule.

Undoubtedly, Sharon's plan is designed to show that the Arab inhabitants are quite content with the new administration—a step leading them later on to joining the Camp David process. If this plan succeeds, the Israelis will try to discredit the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Furthermore, the Israeli government aims by introducing the new civilian measure in the occupied territories to freeze any prospect of a European Economic Community initiative, at least for the present. Israel might also go a step further by claiming that the Israeli-backed civilian administration is the true and unchallenged representative of the Palestinian people.

It is clear that Sharon is not only intent on forging a Palestinian representation, but also on deceiving the international community and leading them away from the real issue of Zionist occupation of Arab land.

It is this serious situation that prompted Jordan, to take action. Prince Hassan's visit to the United States and his address to the U.N. General Assembly are aimed at exposing Israel's practices before the world. The Jordanian endeavours in this respect will further boost the steadfastness of our kinsmen in the occupied territories and their struggle to foil the Zionist conspiracies.

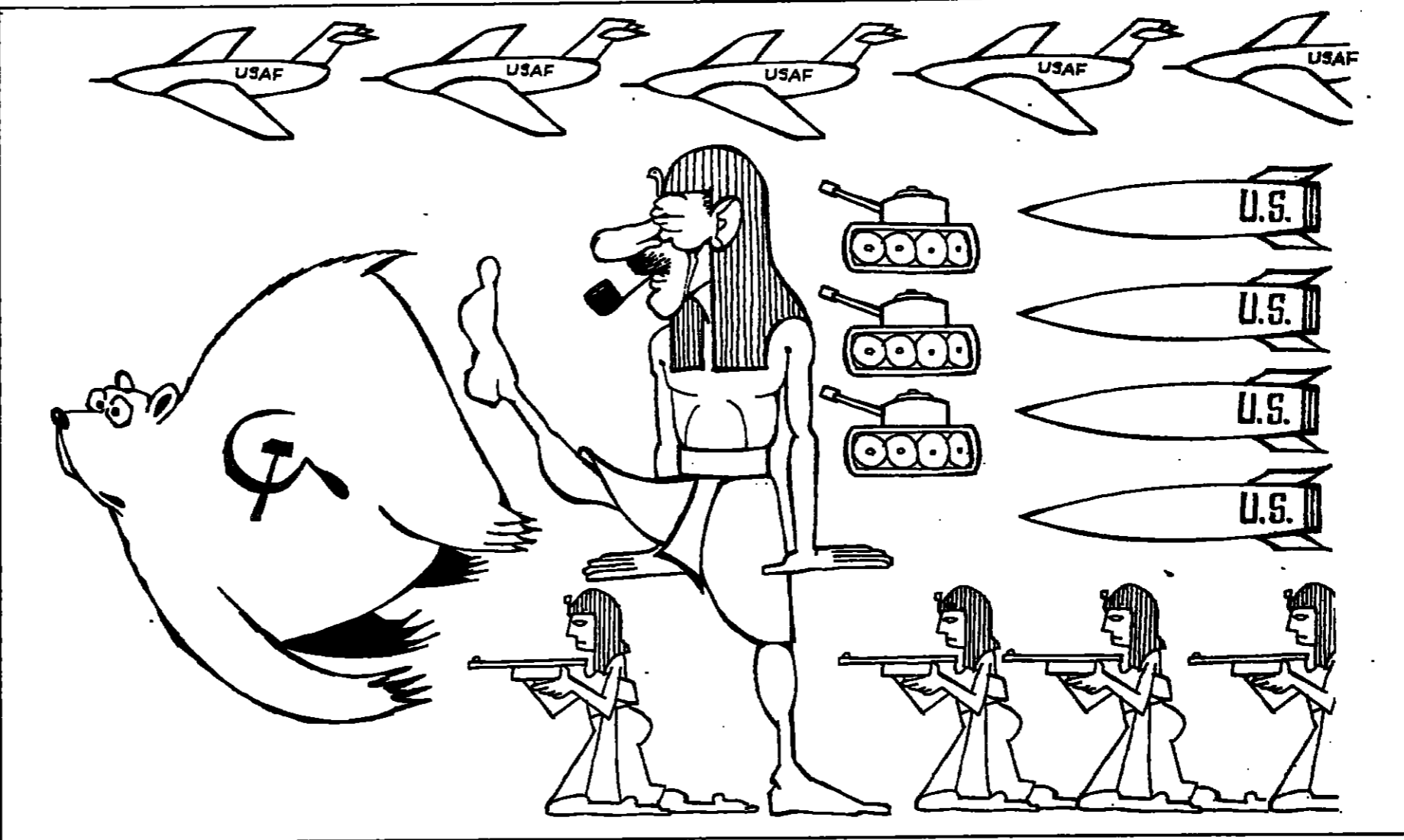
France's moral duty

AL DUSTOUR: Perhaps President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Saudi Arabia is designed to achieve more than one objective. But we are mainly concerned with the political aspect of this visit and in particular France's interest to resolve the Middle East issue and in Prince Fahd's eight-point plan to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mitterrand's visit to Saudi Arabia reinstates France back in the same position it held before, when it was fervently seeking a peaceful solution—an attitude which positively influenced the stand of other Western European nations and led to the EEC joint statements including the Venice Declaration. Those statements call on Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and for a Middle East solution in which all concerned parties can participate.

It is true that Mitterrand's meeting with a number of Arab leaders so far might have helped to crystallise his views towards the issue and the most appropriate method for solving it. Yet France still has to take action. Together with its European partners, it can and must honour its historic responsibility and moral duty towards the Arabs in view of its long and deep-rooted association with the Arab states and its national economic interests with them.

France and the other European nations must have realised by now that Israel's continued occupation of Arab territory is becoming more complicated day after day, and they should realise before it is too late that failing to take proper action now might cause things to deteriorate further and get out of hand.



Why a new sense of internationalism is needed

By Sheridath Ramphal
 Commonwealth secretary-general

GOVERNMENTS wander today without a sense of economic direction. As the certitudes of the post-war era have one by one disappeared, heads of state seem to have lost their bearings. Countries are turning in upon themselves, failing to understand national problems in their international setting and failing to respond to them with an appreciation of overall global needs.

There is an urgent need for a new framework for internationalism in the 1980s and beyond; but it is not emerging. Even before World War II ended, Keynes and White were laying intellectual foundations for the economic internationalism of the post-war era. Where are their successors today — not just the post-Keynesian theorists, but the new internationalists?

The Third World has groped its way towards the still rudimentary concept of a new international economic order.

The West has largely rejected it and offers nothing in its place — while the old order is everywhere in disarray. In eight years of North-South dialogue, the North has produced hardly any new ideas; it has merely dismissed the South's proposals.

The world economy is now being sapped by the worst crisis for half a century. Industrialised nations wrestle with inflation, while unemployment rises and growth remains sluggish.

Catastrophe threatens the poorest countries, where annual incomes are no more than two weeks' unemployment benefits in the EEC. Meanwhile, military expenditure by East and West

already exceeds \$500 billion a year. The developed world spends more on means of destruction than nearly 2½ billion people in the developing countries can spend on survival.

Efforts were made in the 1970s to negotiate changes in economic relationships which would lead to greater equity between nations. As the economic crisis deepened, it became clearer that such changes were necessary not only to help the poor but also to assist

the rich. But it has been easier to agree upon the growing interdependence of the world economy than to face up to its implications; to acknowledge that the recession is worldwide than to accept worldwide solutions.

Why are countries still so blinkered by nationalism in this era of interdependence? One answer is that to win elections politicians feel compelled to promise better economic times. To project political machismo, they convince their electorates (and sometimes even themselves) that by their own unaided efforts, by the infallibility of their economic philosophy and its resolute translation through domestic policy, they can deliver

better times. To admit the relevance of the global factor is seen somehow to admit to being less than effective or to imply that their ideological platform may be flawed.

Current political management of the democratic process is leading it to work against internationalism. This is not only true in the North. Even in the South, where external constraints on development are so obvious, there are some who look askance at the external dimension. Hence the curious point of contact between northern ideologues who disparage the North-South dialogue and those in the South who call for "delinking" from the global system.

Inevitably, the South protests against the lack of northern political will. But the politicians are not always to blame. Powerful bureaucracies are wedded to the status quo. The most negative departmental view determines national positions and the most negative national position determines the North's collective stance.

When the industrialised countries proceed only at the pace of the slowest among them, is it any wonder that the North-South dialogue marks time? Progress is not helped by the contrastingly radical trend in the South, where the most radical position becomes the norm of the developing countries.

The institutions and systems established early in the post-war era changed the world. But they stand now in need of change themselves. All is not well, in particular, with the United Nations, which in many areas has become ritualistic, inbred and increasingly technocratic.

All are to blame — East and West, North and South — for the

U.N.'s image of endless, tedious, tiresome and ultimately self-defeating dialogue involving more than 6,000 meetings a year in New York and Geneva alone — and one million pages of documentation.

But the U.N. is not something apart. It is governments which have allowed it — even encouraged it — to grow away from its role. The U.N. can still be an invaluable forum, yet governments show little sign of being ready to strengthen it. Here again

there, seven will be going on to the North-South Summit at Cancun, Mexico. This gives to their deliberations a special global significance. With Malcolm Fraser, the prime minister of Australia, in the chair, they will seek to apply their experiences of summitry and consensus building to enhance the chances of a satisfactory outcome.

Cancun could be a truly creative occasion in human affairs. It will be the first time that the political leadership of so large a part of world society meets to consider jointly some of the major dangers facing mankind. The summit will include the world's major decision-makers; the very fact they are coming together inspires hope.

There was a glimmer of recognition at the Ottawa Summit of industrialised countries that the crisis facing the North is bound up with the problems of the South. This fact must be more clearly recognised in Mexico and acted upon.

The nations meeting in Cancun must agree on the start of long deferred global negotiations. They must agree to work more assiduously than in the past for success in those negotiations. They must acknowledge that an acute economic crisis demands emergency action, particularly in the areas of trade, financial flows, energy and food. These nations must also agree to continue to work together, informally but with a sense of urgency.

Above all, this meeting must help the springs of political improvisation to flow again, help to revive the spirit of internationalism of the early post-war period, help to inspire an intellectual framework relevant to modern problems and world opportunities.

One reason why countries are still blinkered by nationalism in this era of interdependence is the politicians' pursuit to win elections.

'We need a new vision, a renewed sense of purpose, responsive to changed circumstances. There is some consolation in the evolving processes of summitry. The ambience of political discussion at a summit can produce results otherwise beyond grasp. The "Rhodesia problem" could not have been solved without a summit. The Lusaka accord could not have been pre-negotiated by a committee of cabinet secretaries. The "risks" of summitry are mostly feared by those who guard the status quo.

The Commonwealth, which pioneered summitry, holds its next meeting in Melbourne at the end of this month. Of the 42 leaders

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

Joint ventures, investments and Arab Economy

Joint ventures as a means of direct investment and economic integration

In many years Arab countries have been working earnestly for the development of joint ventures not only as a means of investment but also as a form of economic cooperation and integration. Historically, the first joint venture was established in 1946, when members of the Arab League decided to establish a real estate company to develop agricultural land in Palestine. Since then the number of joint ventures has increased gradually but accelerated in the last 10 years until it has reached over 90 bilateral and multinational companies organised by both governments and individuals in the private sector.

The increasing trend toward promoting the organisation and development of Arab joint investment ventures is believed to be the result of the following considerations:

Economic and technical feasibility studies carried out by Arab joint investment organisations revealed that some industries such as mining and petrochemical industries, in order to enjoy the advantages of large scale production and marketing must be used as multi-country investment projects.

Because of the existence of wide-range assortment of agricultural and human resources in different Arab countries it has been found that some individual countries have abundant resources to specialise in the production of certain commodities and efficiently meet the needs of all other Arab countries instead of importing them from non-Arab countries. Joint investment resources through joint ventures, the opening of projects that are of mutual benefit to all countries, and which one country may not have sufficient resources to develop itself, is made possible. This is particularly true for the least developed and the non-oil exporting countries where a great deal of natural and human resources have been left unexploited simply because of insufficient investment resources, lack of managerial and technical know-how and the unavailability of complementary inputs in many cases.

Because of their geographical proximity to each other, Arab countries have found that it is more economically efficient to open inter-country projects in the fields of transportation, communication and utilisation of water resources rather than each country developing its own separate project. In some cases, projects would be developed only on an inter-country basis.

One of the major reasons for the low volume of trade among Arab countries is similar production structure of the countries, insufficient productive capacity and high cost of transportation. Through the development of complementary investment projects and specialisation in production, greater volume of trade, greater economic integration, and higher rates of growth are expected to materialise.

In many cases where trade liberalisation may be handicapped by unequal gains from such liberalisation, and therefore, fail to promote economic integration, joint investment projects succeed. The products of such projects are granted free access to markets of all partners.

Arab countries as a group constitute a relatively large and more homogeneous market which provides a wide range of investment opportunities that are of mutual interest and benefit in addition to providing the required environment for the operation of economies of scale in large industries with limited factor substitution.

6. Oil exporting Arab countries have accumulated, during the past three decades, considerable amounts of wealth held in the form of foreign currency assets in foreign banks as a result of continuous surplus in their balance of trade and payment. Because of inflationary trends in developed market-economy countries and depreciating values of their currencies, these assets are subject to fluctuations of value. Since petroleum is an irreplaceable wealth, the continuation of its production at an increasing rate would not be economically rational unless investment opportunities and higher returns are guaranteed for oil revenues. Joint investment ventures are believed to be suitable means for employing these assets profitably.

On the other hand, joint ventures as a means of direct investment and growth may be a more feasible and preferable medium of investment than foreign multinational corporations. They not only remedy many of the limitations of the conventional foreign direct investment, they could fill in many gaps that are left by multinational corporations in the Arab World for the following reasons:

Because of the mutual benefits of joint venture projects, they are eligible for many tax and other privileges and incentives that are usually granted to local investment projects in partner countries.

Through joint venture projects, investment resources of developing countries remain where they are most needed, instead of spreading part of them to developed economies as in the case of foreign investment.

Joint venture projects are usually selected to serve the markets of partner countries, and thus they promote diversification of production, greater volume of trade among developing countries and possibly greater stability of export earnings.

Since joint ventures are jointly owned and managed, their decision making process is not ruled by the interest of a mother corporation, as in the case of multinational corporations. Therefore, they could ensure a more equitable distribution of benefits, and they are not likely to be used as a political instrument of the home country.

There is no economic or political reason to believe that in the selection of locations of projects, there would be any discrimination against least developed countries or any other group of countries. On the contrary, joint ventures are not limited by the needs of developed market economies and might be located in countries and sectors that could possibly compete with developed economies through import substitution and exports to other developing countries.

Joint ventures have the advantage of promoting managerial and technical know-how more than foreign investment, since there would be no economic or non-economic bias against employment and training of local staff.

Although they are limited in their choice of methods of production by available technology in developed countries, joint ventures are more likely to be using technology that is more suitable to the factor endowment in developing countries, because they are not limited to the technology of a single country.

If joint venture projects are selected on the basis of their developmental effects in partner countries and not primarily as profit maximising enterprises, they are very likely to have greater linkage effects on other industries and would not have to be limited to extractive industries or to final stages of manufacturing.

Although the number of Arab joint investment ventures is still considered small relative to the numerous investment opportunities available in the Arab countries and to the size of their natural, human and investment resources, the 90 main joint venture companies that have been organised so far are engaged in practically every broad category of economic activity, ranging from banking and financing of development projects to direct investment in commodity and service production in the fields of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communication and other services.

However, they have not all enjoyed the same degree of success and

therefore, they are not evenly distributed among the different economic activities. Over 65 per cent of them are engaged in banking, financing and service production, whereas only 35 per cent of them are engaged in mining, manufacturing and agricultural production.

- The reasons behind the variable degree of success are as follows:
1. The extent of direct joint economic interest and benefits in the proposed project.
 2. The ability of the interested countries to finance and operate the proposed project.
 3. Success of joint ventures depends on the incentives, privileges and guarantees that are granted to them in the country where they are located, and on the extent to which they are agreed upon by the interested countries.
 4. The availability of experience and technical know-how in the operation and management of joint projects in partner countries.
 5. The amount of risk involved in the organisation and operation of joint ventures in different economic activities and the expected returns from these projects.
 6. The availability of up-to-date economic and technical feasibility and pre-feasibility studies at the time of initiating the projects.
 7. The political environment and relations between the countries that are interested in initiating the proposed joint project.

Joint venture companies that have been organised by the Arab League and Arab organisations aim at undertaking investment projects wherever possible in the Arab countries and thus helping to integrate their separate economies into one greater economy in the future, as a step towards complete economic unity, which is the main aim of the Arab Economic Unity Agreement.

In accordance with this aim, the Council of Arab Economic Unity since 1973 has adopted the policy of promoting the organisation and expansion of Arab joint investment ventures. So far, four Arab joint venture companies have been initiated and organised by the council, to undertake directly or share in investment projects in the fields of mining, manufacturing and agriculture on a bilateral or multilateral basis in all Arab countries.

The Arab Mining Company was established in 1975 with a capital of 120 million Kuwaiti dinars, divided into 12,000 equal shares held by 15 Arab countries for the purpose of undertaking all technical, industrial and commercial work connected with mining activities, and more specifically the activities of exploration, extraction, purification and processing, marketing and transporting mining products in all Arab countries.

The Arab Company for Livestock Development was established in 1975, with a capital of 60 million Kuwaiti dinars divided into 6,000 equal shares held by 12 Arab countries. The main purposes of this company are the following:

- a. Establishing and operating projects for animal husbandry, breeding and production of meat, poultry, dairy products and feeds.
- b. Fishing and the establishment of fisheries.
- c. Processing of all animal products and by-products, feeds and green fodder.
- d. Marketing of its products inside the Arab World and abroad.

The Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances was established in 1976 with a capital of 60 million Kuwaiti dinars, divided into 6,000 equal shares held by 15 Arab countries. This company has as its purpose a broad spectrum of work, including the production and marketing of drug ingredients, medical preparations, medical appliances, equipment and requirements.

The Arab Company for Investment is the most recent company initiated and organised by the Council of Arab Economic Unity. It was established in 1978 with a capital of 150 million Iraqi dinars, divided into 15,000 equal shares held by seven Arab countries for the purpose of possessing, financing and directly investing in or establishing industrial projects and other companies, particularly in the

fields of engineering, metallurgic, electrical and electronic industries in all Arab countries.

In spite of the relatively short period that these companies have been in existence, they have been able to accomplish reasonable success in their pioneering activities in terms of a number of investment projects, and by-passing trade and financial barriers between Arab countries, although these companies are the first of their kind in their fields of specialisation that are organised on an Arab national level.

So far, a total of 18 direct investment projects in 13 different Arab countries have been undertaken by three of the four companies, in addition to nine other projects that are planned to be carried out in eight Arab countries in 1981. The economic integration effects of these projects are difficult to evaluate at this stage, but generally they have been selected on the basis of the following principles and considerations:

1. The availability of natural resources for mining and agricultural products.
2. Priority to projects that are economically, socially and technically feasible, taking into consideration external economies and the availability of technical and managerial know-how in addition to rates of returns on investment.
3. The significance of the project to the development of the country where it is to be located. Special preference is given to projects in the least developed Arab countries and to countries with limited investment resources.
4. The consideration of Arab market needs for such project and industries, so that specialisation and diversification in production and exports are promoted.
5. Linkage effects between different projects that are carried out by each company and linkages with other projects in each country are considered, so that the operations of these companies, and eventually the Arab economies, become fully integrated in the future.
6. The principle of equity such that a country which makes some sacrifice by foregoing a certain project is compensated for by another one.
7. As an important medium of economic integration, investment projects are selected in accordance with the objectives, priorities and mechanisms of the Arab Joint Economic Strategy.

Suggestions for promotion of direct investment through joint ventures

In the process of preparing their national development plans, developing countries should carry out a survey of possible joint investment projects that are of mutual benefit to other countries. Feasibility studies should be conducted on joint investment projects by specialised national or international research organisations indicating their private and social costs and benefits. Joint investment projects should be covered by all incentives granted to national investment where they are located, and they should be covered by sufficient guarantees against nationalisation and confiscation.

Joint venture agreements should include clear specifications of the following:

- a. Employment and training policies.
- b. Transfer of profits and reinvestment policies.
- c. The extent of utilisation of inputs from local sources.
- d. Type of technology used in the projects.

International organisations specialised in the promotion of direct investment through joint ventures should be established to help in channelling international funds and resources to developing countries for greater development and growth, without adding more to the problems they already have in financing and building development projects.

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ECONOMY

As 'chicken littles' intensify their opposition to 'Reaganomics'

Reagan shows signs of vulnerability to criticism

News analysis
By Jeffrey Antevil

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (R) — President Reagan is showing signs of vulnerability to criticism and his responses are conflicting as storm clouds gather over economic and foreign policies.

There have been genuine notes of reassurance, including his insistence that he will not panic under criticism. But he has also described opponents of his economic policies as

April 28, a month after he was wounded in an assassination attempt.

The congressmen who greeted the president's April address with thunderous applause, and

doomed without substantial revisions.

The signs of trouble are all around, not just in Congress.

— Wall Street investors, natural allies of a conservative Republican president, show no confidence in economic policies, as measured by declining share prices and near-record interest rates.

— Organized labour, recently generally written off as a potent force, mustered 250,000 protesters in Washington last weekend against what is popularly called Reaganomics.

— Public opinion has turned against Mr. Reagan's economic policies since spring, with most people polled saying they favour the rich over low and middle income groups and was going too far with budget cuts.

order to balance the budget by 1984, as he has promised, at least \$156 billion must be cut over the next three years, of which he proposed to take only 13 billion from the military.

But Republicans and Democrats in Congress agreed that Mr. Reagan would be forced to accept much larger cuts from the military. Even then the budget was unlikely to be balanced by 1984 without new taxes, in violation of another Reagan campaign pledge.

Apart from facing trouble on the budget, the president is already in retreat on AWACS. Administration aides are trying to avert a sure defeat if the deal is presented to Congress in its present form.

Their efforts are intended to reassure Israel and its U.S. backers who fear the planes would be used against Israel in any war with the Arabs.

The assurances must be couched in a way that will not insult the Saudis, who could wreck Mr. Reagan's anti-Soviet strategic policy for the Middle East if they take offence.

The president's other problems include opposition to his support

for El Salvador's government, as reflected in a Senate decision to impose strict terms on future U.S. financial aid.

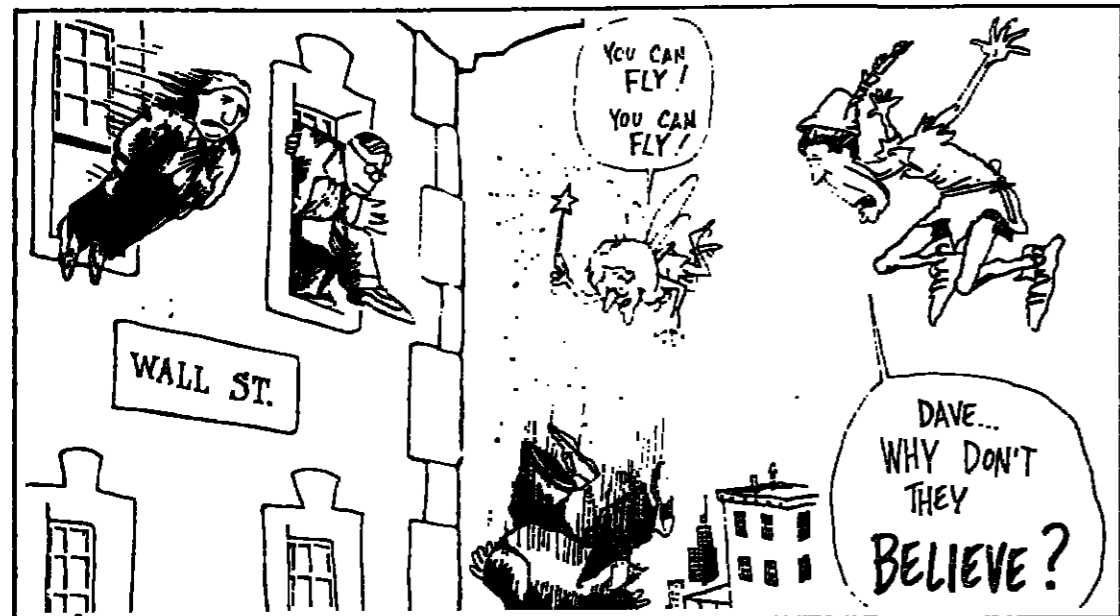
Replying to those who say his economic programme has not worked, Mr. Reagan injected a light note into his economic address. "Well it hasn't -- it doesn't start until one week from today".

He said the U.S. was "just starting down a road that I believe will lead us out of the economic swamp". He added: "The important thing now is to hold a firm, steady course".

Then, by talking of "chicken littles", Mr. Reagan spoke in a way reminiscent of Lyndon Johnson, who had dismissed his Vietnam war opponents as "nervous nellys".

Mr. Reagan several times accused opponents of demagoguery, yet charged the Democrats social programmes failed because they "didn't eliminate poverty or raise welfare recipients from dependence to self-sufficiency".

This was like arguing the U.S. should disband the army because it did not win the Vietnam war.



"chicken littles" after the dim-witted character in a children's story who ran around crying out that the sky was falling down after being hit on the head by a falling acorn.

Mr. Reagan has been trying to make clear his determination to stay the course despite criticism, and last week he again took to the airwaves in an attempt to recapture the triumph of his televised economic address to Congress on

approved his sweeping tax and spending cut plans in near-record time, were blasting his latest proposals even before he made them public.

His fellow Republicans warned that Congress would not go along with further cuts in social spending to balance the budget while military funds were maintained.

They also told the president his proposal to sell radar planes (AWACS) to Saudi Arabia was

— Mayors and state governors, officials closest to the grassroots of the U.S. electorate, oppose deep new budget cuts and demand that Pentagon spending be reduced.

Opposition was most intense on the budget issue.

Mr. Reagan proposed last week that \$13 billion be slashed from federal programmes, on top of 35 billion in cuts approved by Congress this summer.

That was only a start, he said. In-

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U.S. secretary heads industrial powers in international talks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (A.P.)—U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, under criticism for wanting to reduce international aid to poor nations, was named yesterday to head the "group of 10," which represents the world's industrial powers.

Mr. Regan succeeds Canadian Finance Minister Allan MacEachen, who is more favourable to sharing the world's wealth. The group, which actually has 11 members, also includes West Germany, Japan, France, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Sweden, Britain and Switzerland.

Immediately after his election Mr. Regan and U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker went into a closed-door meeting of the internal committee that steers the work of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The IMF and its sister organisation, the World Bank, open their 10-day annual conference at a hotel here Tuesday, bringing together representatives of 141 member nations.

A group of 24 countries from Asia, Africa and

South America issued a joint statement Friday criticising industrial powers for restricting imports from poorer nations, seeking tighter conditions on economic aid and resisting attempts to expand the world money supply.

The group's chairman Prime Minister Cesar Virata of the Philippines, said the United States was putting too much emphasis on private capital as a solution for developing nations' problems.

Among the members of the group of 24 were: Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Zaire, India, Iran, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Syria and Yugoslavia.

Mr. Regan said Wednesday that there was already too much money "sloshing around in international circles," he and other members of the U.S. government fear that additional supplies of money would only add to world-wide inflation.

Support for more money in the IMF came yesterday from Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer.

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WORLD

Polish moderates accused of cowardice by radicals

GDANSK, Sept. 27 (R) — The Solidarity free trade union congress erupted into a major battle today over a controversial new law on worker self-management.

Delegate after delegate took the floor to attack the union's national executive for accepting a compromise bill which gave both the Communist authorities and workers a share in industrial decision-making.

The delegates, on the second day of what is expected to be a marathon two-week session, attacked the union leadership for what they described as a sell-out and for taking a decision without consulting the congress.

But Solidarity leader Lech Walasa and a handful of fellow-moderates defended the new law as a legislative landmark for workers' rights in East Europe.

Some delegates argued that much of today's debate was geared more to the election of new union authorities than to the self-management law passed by the Sejm (parliament) on Friday.

Amongst those who fiercely criticised the move was a delegate who said Solidarity national executive (KKP) had accepted the government compromise out of fear.

Andrzej Gwiazda, Solidarity's second-in-command, sided with the many opponents of the law, denouncing the compromise as a major political blunder.

Mr. Gwiazda, a militant widely considered a major challenger to lead the union, was warmly applauded when he told the congress:

"One of the biggest mistakes of the past half-year was that the KKP ceased to speak to the masses and began to speak only to the authorities ... the union must

make it clear that the new laws are only tentative".

In Vienna, Poland faces a task force of Western bankers tomorrow for another round of talks on rescheduling about \$2.4 billion of commercial debt.

The 21-member group, representing the 460 banks to which Warsaw owes money, will try to persuade Poland to accept a rescheduling proposal first put forward in Zurich in July.

But Bank Handlowy, Poland's foreign trade bank, has given two noncommittal answers to the proposal and task force members said they were not sure they would get a more concrete response this time.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky told Warsaw two weeks ago that Vienna could not continue to provide credit if coal supply contracts were not kept.

Western banks have offered to

Another Swede appointed new director of IAEA

VIENNA, Sept. 27 (R) — The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) last night appointed former Swedish foreign minister Hans Blix its new director-general, an IAEA spokesman said.

He succeeds Sigvard Eklund, another Swede who has held the post for 20 years.

The final session of the agency's annual general conference endorsed the appointment after a

reschedule 95 per cent of debts due in the last three quarters of this year.

The debt would be rescheduled over seven years with an interest rate of 1-3/4 per cent over the London Interbank Offered Rate (Libor) and a service charge of one per cent.

Bank Handlowy appears to have agreed to the interest rate and seven-year maturity, but is holding out for 100 per cent rescheduling and a service charge of 0.5 per cent, bankers said.

British bobbies to put on 'Lancelot' armour

LONDON, Sept. 27 (A.P.) — British bobbies are currently testing out the latest advance in modern riot gear — chain mail armour — a newspaper here reported today.

The armour, in the form of a light-weight tunic worn under the traditional blue serge police uniform, is made of thousands of

tiny metal rings and is impenetrable to virtually anything but a bullet, the newspaper Sunday People reported.

It said the Thames Valley police used the tunics, dubbed "Lancelot armour," at a recent rock concert in Reading, 58 kilometres west of London, and spoke enthusiastically about their durability and light weight.

The British bobby, beset by violent unrest in dozens of English cities in July, was advised today that he should also consider using "instant banana peel" to help control rioters.

Rex Applegate, an American expert on military and police science, says in a book just published in Britain that the technique involves spreading a special powder over the ground and spraying it with water as rioters approach. He says the ground becomes so slippery that the rioters are unable to keep their feet.

The election process was prolonged by wrangling over a compromise resolution condemning Israel's air strike on an Iraqi nuclear reactor last June. The resolution overshadowed the week-long conference.

Mr. Blix was a compromise candidate suggested by Western industrialised and East bloc countries earlier this month after all six original candidates for the post failed to get the necessary two-thirds majority.

The impasse continued when the "Group of 77" developing countries refused to withdraw their candidate, Domingo Siazon of the Philippines.

Informed sources said this was in protest against not being consulted about the choice of Mr. Blix.

Mr. Blix, who is also assistant professor for international law at Stockholm University, will succeed Mr. Eklund when his term of office expires in November.

Earlier today, the agency voted to defer until next year a decision on whether to suspend Israel's membership of the organisation because it attacked an Iraqi nuclear plant last June.

But in a resolution passed by 51 votes to eight with 27 abstentions, the IAEA conference ruled that all technical assistance to Israel should halt immediately.

Yugoslav hijackers surrender in Cyprus after hostages escape

NICOSIA, Sept. 27 (R) — Three hijackers who took over a Yugoslav Airlines (JAT) Boeing 727 on an internal flight late last night were identified today as Yugoslav nationals.

The three, who surrendered at Larnaca airport in Cyprus after refuelling in Athens and being refused permission to land in Israel, were named as Borivoje Jelic, 27, Marko Krzik, 26, and Milan Prpic, 28.

The motive for the hijacking, believed to be the first of a Yugoslav plane since 1952, was not

clear, and the three were under interrogation today by Cypriot authorities. Reports from Belgrade said Yugoslavia was expected to ask for their extradition.

A government spokesman in Nicosia said four of the plane's 101 passengers had been slightly hurt, but all were released from hospital after treatment.

A JAT airliner flew from Belgrade to take them and the seven-member crew back to Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav interior ministry named the three hijackers in an official statement.

Passengers from the plane described how all but two of them managed to escape through the rear doors while the hijackers

were talking to the crew in the cockpit.

An hour later, while the hijackers were checking food sent in by airport officials, the other passengers and the crew also managed to flee the aircraft, leaving the three men no choice but to surrender to police, which they did half an hour later.

The hijacking began shortly after the plane took off last night for Belgrade from the southern Adriatic resort of Dubrovnik.

The three men, armed with a pistol and a knife, ordered the pilot to fly to Tel Aviv, but with fuel running out he persuaded them to allow him to put down in Athens.

U.S. gives free publicity for Soviet armed forces

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (R) — A glossy, 99-page booklet giving a detailed description of Soviet military strength will be published this week by the Reagan administration, the New York Times said today.

The booklet for the first time shows on maps the approximate location of Soviet launchers for long and medium range nuclear-armed missiles.

Omitting place names, a map shows the SS-20s — a mobile, medium range weapon — to be based mostly in the Western part of the Soviet Union with their range including all of Western Europe, Iceland and parts of the Middle East and North Africa.

The booklet, called "Soviet Military Power," will be released by Defence Secretary Caspar

Weinberger on Tuesday, the paper said.

Concern over buildup of the SS-20s caused NATO to take steps to deploy new American Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles in Western Europe from 1983-84.

The booklet says that as of July 250 SS-20 missiles, each with three war heads, had been deployed. Of these, 175 missiles with 525 warheads are deployed against NATO countries.

There has been considerable opposition to the prospective installation of the American missiles in Europe. Also there has been some opposition in the United States to the large military spending budget of the Reagan administration at a time of dramatic cuts in social programmes.

Majority in U.S. believe there'll be nuclear war

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (A.P.) — More than two-thirds of the American people believe there could be a nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union in the next ten years, according to a Newsweek poll released Saturday.

And 86 per cent of those questioned believe that their chances of surviving such a war would be poor or 50-50 at best, according to a poll conducted for the magazine by the Gallup Polling Organisation.

Newsweek said the poll also showed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's job-approval rating had dropped to 51 per cent, a decline of 9 percentage points since a similar poll was conducted in August.

The magazine noted the poll was taken before Mr. Reagan's nationally televised speech on the economy Thursday night.

The copyright poll, appearing in the magazine's Oct. 5 issue, is based on telephone interviews with 671 adults on Sept. 23, and 24. The margin of error was reported at plus or minus 5 per cent.

The poll said 6 per cent of those questioned are almost certain there will be a nuclear war between the two superpowers within a decade, while 24 per cent believed there was a "good chance" and 38 per cent think there is "some chance."

Asked if they thought Mr. Reagan's policies were reducing or increasing the chances of nuclear war, 28 per cent replied "increasing", 23 per cent "reducing", and 35 per cent thought his policies would not change the situation.

By 49 to 37 per cent, they were opposed to use of tactical nuclear weapons against Soviet forces in Europe even if it appeared the Soviets were going to conquer the continent.

Pierre Trudeau's career is at stake

OTTAWA, Sept. 27 (R) — The political futures of Canada and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau hang on a supreme court ruling tomorrow on the legality of his plan to amend and transfer the country's century-old constitution from Britain.

Chief Justice Bora Laskin will pronounce the long-awaited judgment on the proposals before a national television audience in the first such public ruling in Canadian history.

The nine scarlet-robed judges of the supreme court have deliberated for five months on whether Mr. Trudeau's proposals for constitutional reform are legal.

He wants to have Britain, the former colonial power, send the 1867 British North America (BNA) act, which founded the Canadian confederation and still serves as its constitution, across the Atlantic after making final changes at Westminster.

The supreme court became involved last April because the governments of eight of Canada's 10 provinces objected to Mr.

Trudeau's proposals, which they felt would undercut their considerable powers.

At stake in the judgment is the future balance of power between the provinces and the federal government in Ottawa.

The provinces say Mr. Trudeau acted against their wishes in asking Britain to insert a charter of rights and a complex constitutional amending formula into the BNA act before "patriating" it to Canada for good.

Mr. Trudeau, in power since 1968 with only a one-year break, sees his plan as vital to maintain a strong central government to hold together the diverse and distant provinces.

He acknowledged last week that his political future hung on tomorrow's ruling and hinted, though apparently in jest, that he would resign if it went against him.

Despite the importance of the judgment, the 61-year-old prime minister will be in South Korea when it is delivered, making a once-postponed visit that he felt could not be put off again.

He is expected to react to the ruling on Monday evening, which is Tuesday morning in Seoul, and Canadian networks are planning

to beam his statement live to Canada.

The supreme court will rule on an appeal by Ottawa for a verdict on the legality of the Trudeau plan. This follows three earlier provincial court rulings, one of which went against him and two in his favour.

If the court backs Mr. Trudeau, parliament will debate the plan, which it approved in principle last April, for two days next month sending it to Westminster.

London would then become the new battleground for Canadian politicians because provincial premiers plan to try to persuade British parliamentarians not to endorse the proposals.

Former British prime minister Harold Wilson said last week that 90 per cent of British parliamentarians favoured the patriation of Canada's constitution. It was only disputes in Canada that had prevented him transferring it when he was in power, he told an audience in Winnipeg.

In Quebec, Premier Rene Levesque has hinted that he may call a snap provincial election on the issue of Quebec independence — rejected in a referendum 18 months ago — if the court endorses the Trudeau proposals.

A lot of space to move about



Equipped with manned manoeuvring units (MMU), two space shuttle crew members position an experiment tray in a long duration exposure facility orbiting over Florida. MMUs, propelled by

gaseous nitrogen, enable crew members to move freely from the shuttle. Potential for contamination of experiments by the shuttle's reaction control system is also minimised when MMUs are used.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Cairo press syndicate suspends member

CAIRO, Sept. 27 (R) — Egypt's press syndicate council has suspended the membership of Lutfi Kholi, a left-wing journalist who escaped arrest earlier this month by being abroad, syndicate officials said. They said Mr. Kholi's place on the council had been frozen because his statements to the foreign press were "an insult to Egypt's constitutional and legitimate leadership." Mr. Kholi, a prominent member of the opposition leftist Progressive Party and former editor of the now-defunct left-wing periodical At-Talia (The Vanguard), was one of the eight people accused by President Anwar Sadat of collaborating with the Soviet Union in a plot to undermine the Egyptian government. His name appeared on a list of 1,536 people detained in this month's crackdown but he was in London at the time of the roundup. In an interview with the Beirut weekly Monday Morning, Mr. Kholi said the crackdown had been launched to stifle protest about concessions which Israel would soon demand from Cairo. The syndicate said it would summon Mr. Kholi for questioning about his statements.

Chinese scientists discover space pebbles

PEKING, Sept. 27 (R) — Chinese scientists have discovered thousands of tiny glassy space pebbles from the moon or meteorites lodged in the central Pacific Ocean, the official Xinhua news agency has reported. Xinhua said the space pebbles, called microtektites, were discovered by oceanography scientists in 1979 during the first global atmospheric mission in the central Pacific Ocean. The pebbles, similar to "Darwin glass" discovered 150 years ago, were recovered from 5,000-metre-deep sea sediment in the west sea, Xinhua said. Scientists have been studying them since that time in research into geology, astronomy, aerodynamics and space probes. Peng Hangchang, head of the oceanography research team, said the space pebbles may have been formed by volcanic eruptions on the moon or by the collision of meteorites and rocks on the earth. Xinhua said the Chinese scientists apparently are the first to discover microtektites with the composition of Darwin glass. The first tektite was found by the British naturalist Charles Darwin during his world-wide survey of wildlife from 1831-1835. He discovered his pebble of Darwin glass on an island in the Pacific south of Australia.

India denies Bangladesh accusations

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (R) — India has refuted a Bangladesh charge that Indian border troops had made a foray into Bangladesh. "There is no truth in the report that any Indian security personnel were involved in any violence mentioned in the report," a government spokesman said. Radio Bangladesh broadcast the charge and said Bangladesh had protested to the Indian High Commission in Dacca, the United News of India reported. The Bangladesh charge came amid reports of an exodus of thousands of people from Bangladesh into northeast India's Tripura State. They crossed over "apparently as a result of disturbances and governmental activities on the Bangladesh side of the border," the Indian spokesman said. India is in touch with Bangladesh authorities trying to stem the tide "but so far they have not responded," the spokesman said. UNI reported from Agartala, the capital of Tripura State, that 500 persons have been killed recently in clashes between Bangladesh troops and Chakma (tribal) insurgents that have prompted as many as 12,000 people to flee into India.

How did this man survive?

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27 (A.P.) — Michael Melnick says some doctors who examine him "shake their heads in amazement" when they discover that the steel rod that pierced his head in a construction accident left him without major brain damage. Melnick, a 29-year-old carpenter from Reseda, said doctors cannot figure out how the steel bar went into his head at the base of his neck and came out between his eyes without causing any damage to his eyes, brain, spinal column or key arteries. Melnick was working on the construction of a Malibu house seven months ago when he fell 10 feet from the second floor. When he landed and tried to pull his head up, he found he couldn't, he recalled, a recent interview. Other workmen — including his father — came running up, crying with horror. Melnick said that was when he realised his head was stuck on a steel reinforcing bar, five-eighths of an inch thick. Six inches of the rough-surfaced bar protruded from his face. "When I finally realised what had happened to me my heart just dropped," he recalled. As his father, Alexander, also a carpenter, and other workers tried to make him comfortable until medical help arrived, Melnick said he felt "sure I was going to die." But he went into shock as lifeguards from nearby Zuma beach sawed the bar from the concrete where one end was embedded, the sound vibrating in Melnick's head. The bar was removed by Dr. Paul Ironside at Westlake Community Hospital.

Gang warfare in Los Angeles

By Ronald Clarke

LOS ANGELES — The heat hangs like a blanket over the darkening city. Youths loll on street corners, jeering as police drive slowly by on evening patrol, keeping a watchful eye for trouble.

This could be a scene from the gangster films of the late 'forties, when the dead end kids: the Bowery boys and the East Side kids gave the world Hollywood's idea of street gangs.

But this is real life of Hollywood's doorstep. And the tyre levers and knuckle-dusters of the film world have made way for sawn-off shotguns and rifles.

Los Angeles, with a population of 2.9 million has 300 street gangs with a total membership of about 30,000 Peter Berman, a lawyer for the district attorney's (prosecutor's) gang crime unit said. "We have a tremendous problem on our hands," he added.

"Los Angeles will probably have 350 to 400 gang murders this year, averaging about one a day," Mr. Berman said.

Gang killings often take place in Hollywood style. A car roars along a street, a gun is poked out of a window and a member of a rival gang falls dead in a hail of gunfire.

Gang members also fire from bicycles or run along streets with guns drawn and open fire, some-

times hitting innocent bystanders. Patricia Jefferson, 12, was killed when three youths on bicycles shot her on the doorway of a church.

Mr. Berman said some of the gang members should be still in school. Four gang members charged with murder in the past three years were 13 years old, he said.

But most gang members are in their late 'teens or early twenties. The street gangs cover a variety of ethnic groups and each group has its own style. Mr. Berman said, with sons often following their fathers into the streets and with the gangs' territory clearly defined, he said.

Black gangs concentrate on robberies and have little sense of territory. The gangs seldom survive more than four years and members move easily from one gang to another, Mr. Berman said.

Chinese gangs in this multi-racial city concentrate on extortion and taking "protection" money from illegal immigrants and people who do not speak English.

White gangs ride motorcycles, Mr. Berman added.

Tattoos are popular with all the gangs and the general dress of members is a tee-shirt and jeans. But some gangs add a touch of uniform.

One gang wears white tee-shirts and khaki trousers, members of another gang wear identical tennis shoes. The blue and white baseball caps of the Los Angeles Dodgers baseball team are the insignia of another gang.

"Some parents in the Spanish-speaking barrios of Los Angeles seem to think being a member of a gang is an accepted way of life for a youth," a lieutenant with the police crime unit said.

Girls have few connections with gangs. "Some of the gangs have female auxiliaries, but they are not common," the lieutenant said.

To try to deal with the gangs, the Los Angeles city council gave the police \$7 million for a 147-member anti-gang detail.

The detail, known as Crash, or Community Resources Against Street Hoodlums, has been singled out for specific neighbourhoods, mainly the Spanish-speaking areas of Los Angeles.

Policemen talk to gang members in these areas, meet children in schools to show them that there are other things in life than joining gangs according to Rose Matsui

Ochi, an executive assistant to Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley.

"But the people of Los Angeles are still threatened by gang violence to a greater degree than ever before," she said.

Police deny they have lost control of the streets in certain areas. The lieutenant said police do go into any area in the city they wish to make an arrest. "There's no housing project no neighbourhood hood the police cannot enter," he said.

Mr. Berman said he believed the way to overcome the gang problem was to teach children schools to respect human life as property. "This is not being done in a lot of homes," he said.

"When we arrest a gang member the reaction of his mother is often: 'I didn't know he was in gang,'" Mr. Berman said. "But that mother looks after that youth and cares for him, she would know he was in a gang."

He said his job was also being helped by judges passing long prison sentences on gang members convicted of crimes.

"The judges are beginning to realise the immense problem of the gangs."

But the police lieutenant said prison did not cure gang members. "They just get tougher in jail," he said.